

SOWERBY BRIDGE

Urban District Council

Annual
REPORT



MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
(N. E. GORDON, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.)

and the

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
(Wm. E. FOSTER, A.M.I.P.H.E., M.P.H.I.A.)

for the Year

1962

SOWERBY BRIDGE
Urban District Council

Annual
REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
(N. E. GORDON, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.)

and the

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
(Wm. E. FOSTER, A.M.I.P.H.E., M.P.H.I.A.)

for the Year

1962



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30121504>

URBAN DISTRICT OF SOWERBY BRIDGE

1962-63

Chairman of the Council:

Councillor E. ENGLISH, J.P.

Vice-Chairman of the Council:

Councillor Mrs. E. BAGSHAW

Members of the Council:

Coun. G. Bagier

- " G.A. Benbow, J.P.
- " A. Butterworth
- " G. Carter
- " W. Crossfield, J.P.
- " L.E. Godfrey
- " W. Greenwood, J.P.
- " G.E. Gregory
- " H. Haigh
- " W. Hardy
- " M. Heaton

Coun. Miss E. Judson

- " G.A. Knott
- " T.H. Longbottom
- " E. Lumb, J.P.
- " C.W. Maude, J.P.
- " W.L. Parker
- " A. Pettengell
- " T. Scott
- " W.F. Turner, J.P.
- " C. Uttley
- " Miss L. Wilson

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Members of the Health Committee:

Coun. A. Pettengell (Chairman)

- " W. Hardy (Vice-Chairman)
- " G. Bagier
- " G.A. Benbow, J.P.
- " G. Carter
- " W. Crossfield, J.P.
- " W. Greenwood, J.P.
- " M. Heaton
- " Miss L. Wilson

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Sowerby Bridge U.D.C.

Medical Officer of Health:

NORMAN E. GORDON, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

GLADYS V. BRADSHAW, M.B., B.S., D.Obst., R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector:

W.E. FOSTER, A.M.I.P.H.E., M.P.H.I.A.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

J. GOULDEN, M.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.

West Riding County Council

Preventive Medical Services: Health Division 19

Staff with duties in the Sowerby Bridge District:-

Divisional Medical Officer:

As above (M.O.H.)

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer:

* GLADYS V. BRADSHAW, M.B., B.S., D.Obst., R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officer, and Medical Officer to Sowerby Bridge
Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics:

* J.J.G. KNEAFSEY, M.B., Ch.B.

Divisional Nursing Officer:

* D.M.E. GOLDTHORPE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Queen's Nurse.

Health Visitors:

* M.O. FORRESTER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

M. SOUTHWELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

A. THOMPSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (resigned 8.4.62)

Assistant Health Visitor:

K. BURTON, S.R.N. (commenced 25.6.62, part time)

Tuberculosis Health Visitor:

* B.G. NICHOLL, S.R.N.

Mental Welfare Officers:

* A. LEE

* E. KIRKWOOD

Midwives:

* A.B. HOBSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse.

* I. MUSGROVE, S.C.M.

D. ENGLAND, S.C.M., S.E.A.N.

Home Nurses:

A. HOWARTH, S.R.N., S.C.M.

A. KLEINDIENST, S.R.N., R.F.N., Queen's Nurse.

* K. BOTTOMLEY, S.R.N.

* E.S. SIDDALL, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse.

* E.M. HARTLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse (Relief Home Nurse for whole Divisional Area)

* Also have duties in other parts of this Division.

Clerical Staff:-

Senior Divisional Clerk:

H. MARSHALL, A.C.I.S., A.R.S.H.

Deputy Senior Divisional Clerk:

Miss J. SUTCLIFFE

Clerks:

Miss P. JACKSON

Mrs. M. REDFERN

Miss M.J. CROWTHER

R. WILD

Mrs. C. ROBERTS

Miss E.V. SAGAR

Miss J.E. HORSFALL

Miss D.M. SMALLWOOD (commenced 2.4.62)

Miss S.M. HORSFALL (commenced 1.11.62)

Halifax Area Hospitals Management Committee

Consultant Staff

Chest Physician:

BERTRAM MANN, B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H.

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon:

W.M.S. IRONSIDE, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), F.A.C.C.P.

Ophthalmic Surgeon:

S. ROBERTSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

Orthopaedic Surgeon:

G. HYMAN, M.B., F.R.C.S.

Abraham Ormerod Medical Centre,
Todmorden.

December, 1963.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the sixteenth Annual Report since the inception of the scheme of Divisional Health Administration.

Under the Divisional Health Scheme your Medical Officer of Health is also Divisional Medical Officer for the West Riding County Council's local health services and has similar functions in the Borough of Todmorden, the Urban Districts of Ripponden and Hebden Royd, and the Rural District of Hepton. The scheme has led to a closer integration of local authority health services.

The vital statistics for 1962 show little change from those of the previous year. The birth rate was 18.3, a high figure for this district and almost equal to the rate reported for 1961. The death rate of 13.8 was an average figure, but still higher than that for the country as a whole. The causes of death were again those associated with advancing years, particularly degenerative conditions of the heart and circulation, but there was a considerable increase in the number of deaths attributed to cancer, the most marked being cancer of the stomach.

Despite the fact that each year for the past ten years, the birth rate has been greater than the death rate, there has not been an increase in the population. Indeed the result of the 1961 census indicates a decline of 1,420 persons in the ten year period and it is noteworthy that 3,071 persons, representing some 18% of the population, are of pensionable age.

Measles returned after an interval of almost two years and a large number of cases were notified throughout the winter of 1962/63. With the treatment which is now available, admission to hospital is seldom required, and neither deaths nor serious complications were reported. In addition, 14 notifications of tuberculosis infection were received. This also shows a bi-annual fluctuation, corresponding with the visits of the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit to the district. There has been a slight decrease in the incidence of tuberculosis in Sowerby Bridge but this year the number on the register is virtually unchanged. The Council has done much to improve the housing conditions of these patients, but the risk to health will continue until the clearance programme is completed and every family has satisfactory living accommodation. Every possible step is being taken in the preventive field with the investigation and protective vaccination of contacts, early and intensive treatment of cases, and the protection of young adults, formerly the most susceptible age group, with B.C.G. vaccine.

In January and February the Health Department was inundated with demands for vaccination against smallpox, in view of the publicity given to the outbreaks in Bradford and elsewhere in the country. There were no contacts of cases in this area and as there was no reason to advocate vaccination of the general public, our staff was made available to assist in other parts of the county. The scarcity of vaccination lymph at the time caused serious inconvenience to travellers who required international vaccination certificates, and some embarrassing situations arose when distant authorities made vaccination a condition for children returning to school, students returning to college, patients being admitted to hospital, and even prisoners being accepted for detention.

The chiropody service continued to be administered by the Sowerby Bridge Old People's Welfare Committee, and was available to persons of pensionable age and the physically handicapped, subject to medical approval. In the course of the year 319 patients received 1,843 treatments at the clinics or at the chiropodist's surgery, and a further 105 patients who could not attend received 625 treatments at home. This represented an increase of 1,037 treatments, or over 70% as compared with the previous year.

The work of the mental health service was first reported last year, and the figures for 1962 show a further increase in the demands on the service. Admissions of patients to hospital have increased by over 50%, and almost twice as many visits have been paid by the mental welfare officers. Much of this has been due to the establishment of an acute psychiatric unit in the Halifax General Hospital in which, for the first time, treatment has been available locally. There has been a rapid turnover of patients in this unit, with the emphasis on keeping the mentally ill in the community as far as possible, and maintaining supervision and contact through the out-patients' department and psychiatric social club. This is a most encouraging development, although it produces an increasing volume of work for the local health authority's staff.

The clearance of unfit houses once again occupied a considerable portion of the Health Department's time, and a further 145 were represented to the Council in the course of the year. This activity was in conjunction with the Housing Department's arrangements for an accelerated building programme which started early in 1963, and it is anticipated that subsequent reports will confirm that this rate of progress has been maintained until the congested central areas of the town have been replaced, and their inhabitants are able to enjoy a decent standard of life. In addition to these new developments, the Council is encouraging the modernisation of those older properties which are reasonably sound by offering grants for improvements. In 1962 some 75 dwellings with modern conveniences were thus produced, but there is still much scope for enterprise in this field, particularly in the case of tenanted houses.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the members of the Council for their consideration, patience and co-operation, and to thank Mr. Foster, Public Health Inspector, for his kindness and efforts to give me the sanitary circumstances of the area, and indeed to all your officials with whom I made contacts, personal and official.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

N.E. GORDON, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I

Vital Statistics

STATISTICS

Area (Census 1951)	5,763 acres
Population, Registrar-General's estimate of	
Resident Population, mid-1962	17,350
Population (Census 1961)	17,350
Number of dwellinghouses	6,699
Rateable Value (1.4.62)	£161,678
Product of a Penny Rate (year 1962-63)	£615

Summary of Vital Statistics

	Total	M	F	
Live Births	317	167	150	Birth Rate per 1,000 population: 18.3
Still Births	5	2	3	Rate per 1,000 total (live & still) births: 15.5
Total Live & Still Births	322	169	153	
Deaths of Infants				Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births:
Under 1 year (total)	8	6	2	total 25.2
Under 1 year (legitimate)	8	6	2	legitimate 25.2
Under 1 year (illegitimate)	-	-	-	illegitimate -
Under 4 weeks	3	2	1	Neo-natal mortality rate 9.4
Under 1 week	3	2	1	Early neo-natal mortality rate 9.4
Illegitimate Live Births	20	8	12	Percentage of total live births: 6.31
Maternal Deaths (associated with pregnancy or child-birth)	-	-	-	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births: -
All Deaths	239	123	116	Death Rate per 1,000 population: 13.8

CAUSES OF DEATH IN SOWERBY BRIDGE U.D.

								1961		1962	
								M	F	M	F
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	1	-
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
3.	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	-	1
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
6.	Meningococcal Infections	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	-	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
8.	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	9	6
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, lung bronchus	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	-
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, breast	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	5	-	1
13.	Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	4	-	3
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	11	9
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	1
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1	-	2
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	18	18	17
18.	Coronary disease, angina	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	31	30	33
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	-	3
20.	Other heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	25	9	13
21.	Other circulatory disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	3	5
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	-	3
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	7	2
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	9	-
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	-
26.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1	-	2
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	1	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1	-	-
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	-	2	-
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
31.	Congenital malformation	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	-
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	10	10
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	-
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	2
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	2	2
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
								108	126	123	116

Principal Vital Statistics for the year 1962

Based on Registrar General's Figures

	Sowerby Bridge U.D.	Rippon- den U.D.	Hebden Royd U.D.	Hepton R.D.	Todmor- den M.B.	Aggregate W. Riding U.D.	W. Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (Provisional Figures
BIRTH RATE:- (per 1,000 estimated population)	18.3	14.6	15.2	17.0	15.3	17.5	17.8	18.0
DEATH RATES:- (All per 1,000 estimated home population)								
All Causes	13.8	11.1	15.4	16.2	16.4	12.7	12.0	11.9
Infective and parasitic diseases *	0.06	-	-	0.27	0.06	0.04	0.04	+ +
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	0.06	-	0.11	-	-	0.05	0.05	0.06
Other forms of tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01
Cancer	2.54	2.23	3.52	2.96	2.77	2.14	2.00	2.15
Vascular lesions of nervous system	2.02	2.02	2.24	2.16	2.14	1.97	1.84	+ +
Heart and circulatory diseases /	5.53	4.45	6.50	6.47	6.99	4.84	4.56	+ +
Respiratory Diseases:- //								
(excluding tuberculosis of respiratory system)	1.33	1.42	1.17	1.89	2.08	1.62	1.52	+ +
INFANT MORTALITY:- (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	25.2	-	21.0	-	37.7	22.8	23.3	21.4
MATERNAL MORTALITY:- (Deaths of mothers associated with pregnancy or childbirth per 1,000 live and still-births)	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	0.20	0.35

* Combined death rate from syphilitic diseases, diphtheria, whooping cough, meningococcal infections, acute poliomyelitis, measles and other infective and parasitic diseases (items 3 - 9 incl. on page 8).

/ Combined death rate from heart disease and other diseases of the circulatory system (items 18 - 21 incl. on page 8).

// Combined death rate from influenza, pneumonia, bronchitis and other respiratory diseases, excluding tuberculosis of the respiratory system (items 22 - 25 incl. on page 8).

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

(A) Hospitals

There is no hospital in Sowerby Bridge. Patients requiring hospital treatment are referred as a rule to hospitals under the administration of the Halifax Area Hospitals Management Committee (National Health Service). Included in this group are the Halifax General Hospital, Royal Halifax Infirmary, St. John's Hospital (for the aged and chronic sick), Northowram Hall Hospital for Infectious Diseases, Todmorden Fielden Hospital (for long stay medical cases in children) and Todmorden Stansfield View Hospital (for mentally subnormal patients).

Maternity beds are only available at the Halifax General Hospital. Priority in booking is given to abnormal cases, mothers expecting their first child, and mothers with unsatisfactory home conditions.

Special hospitals (e.g. Mental Hospitals, special Orthopaedic Hospitals, Tuberculosis Sanatoria, etc.) outside the Halifax area are available when required; they are situated in various parts of the so-called "Leeds Hospitals Region" which in fact extends into all three Ridings.

(B) Ambulance Service

The County Ambulance Service (Divisional Depot at Brighouse - telephone Brighouse 840) covers this district. Arrangements also exist with the Halifax County Borough Health Department for the use of their ambulances for the transfer of patients to and from the hospitals in Halifax.

(C) Laboratory Facilities

These are provided by the Public Health Laboratory Services (directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health) at laboratories in Wakefield and Bradford, and by the Regional Blood Transfusion Service at Leeds.

(D) Issue of Anti-Toxin, etc.

Supplies of diphtheria and tetanus anti-toxin are available at the Northowram Hall Hospital and the Royal Halifax Infirmary for issue to medical practitioners requiring them. By arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board supplies of tetanus anti-toxin are also kept at the Divisional Health Office, The Medical Centre, Todmorden, for the use of local medical practitioners in the Division.

A supply of re-agents for diphtheria and whooping cough immunisation is also available free of charge to private practitioners who have undertaken to participate in the West Riding County Council's scheme of immunisation. Poliomyelitis vaccine is also issued, in accordance with the approved arrangements.

SECTION III

W.R.C.C. PREVENTIVE HEALTH SERVICES

(A) Clinics and Treatment Centres

Infant Welfare:

Allan House, Sowerby Bridge	Tuesdays	}	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
	Thursdays		
The Institute, Luddenden Foot	Fridays		

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal:

Allan House, Sowerby Bridge	Mondays	}	10 a.m. to 12 noon
The Institute, Luddenden Foot	Alternate Fridays		

School Clinics:

Allan House, Sowerby Bridge		
(a) Minor Ailments	Mondays	10 a.m. to 12 noon
(b) Ophthalmic	As required	}
(c) Ear, Nose and Throat	As required	
(d) Artificial Sunlight	Tuesdays	
	Fridays	by appointment

Smallpox Vaccination:

Diphtheria Immunisation:

Whooping Cough Immunisation:

Poliomyelitis Vaccination:

Allan House, Sowerby Bridge

The Institute, Luddenden Foot

At any Minor Ailments or Welfare Clinic, by arrangement with Medical Officer.

(B) Care of Mothers and Young Children

Sowerby Bridge and Luddenden Foot Ante-Natal Clinics:

Number of expectant mothers attending during the year	..	..	..	..	210
Total number of attendances	..	..	..	..	937

Child Welfare Clinics:

Total number of children who attended during the year	..	..	..	..	535
Total number of attendances	..	..	..	..	1,086

Home Visiting of Infants:

Total number of live births to Sowerby Bridge mothers	..	..	..	..	317
Number of first visits to children under 1 year	..	..	..	..	293
Total number of visits to children under 1 year	..	..	..	..	1,436
Total number of visits to children aged 1-2 years	..	..	..	..	777
Total number of visits to children aged 2-5 years	..	..	..	..	1,000

Provision of Welfare Foods, etc.:

National dried milk, cod liver oil, orange juice, etc., are distributed at the Centres, and a variety of brands of dried milk and other infant foods are also sold at the Child Welfare Centres for the convenience of mothers.

Care of Premature Infants:

Special equipment and nursing staff is available for use in the home in cases requiring them.

Provision of Maternity Outfits:

These are provided free to mothers preparing for confinement in their own homes.

(C) Professional Nursing in the Home

The County Council are responsible for the home nursing and midwifery services in Sowerby Bridge. There were four full-time Home Nurses and three full-time Midwives employed in 1962. Three of the Home Nurses and the three Midwives, however, did not work wholly in the Sowerby Bridge area, also having duties in other parts of the Divisional area.

Midwifery Service:

Number of home confinements	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128
Number of hospital confinements	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	189

The Sowerby Bridge midwives are trained in the administration of both trilene and gas and air analgesia, and are provided with the necessary equipment. Analgesia is available to all mothers desiring it, subject to satisfactory medical examination by a doctor.

(D) Health Visiting

The duties of the Health Visitor are combined with those of School Nurse. In pursuance of the National Health Service Act the scope of this service includes home visiting for the purpose of giving advice as to the care of children, and persons (including adults) suffering from illness, and of expectant and nursing mothers. The Health Visitor also gives advice in the home as to measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection.

(E) Home Helps

The recruitment of suitable women to be Home Helps again proved to be difficult. During 1962, 83 cases were attended by Home Helps as compared with 79 cases the previous year, and the total number of hours worked was 9,913.

In accordance with the National Health Service Act, the County Council provides domestic help for households "where such help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged, or a child not over compulsory school age."

Of the 83 cases attended in 1962, Home Helps were provided for the following reasons:-
3 maternity and 80 chronic sick.

(F) Care and After Care

Special provisions are in operation for the care and after care of patients suffering from tuberculosis, mental illness or subnormality, venereal disease, and other illness.

Tuberculosis

A full-time tuberculosis health visitor is employed in the Division. She attends the chest clinics at the Halifax Royal Infirmary and at Todmorden, and has helped to forge a valuable link with the hospital services. She is also responsible for visiting patients at home and helps to trace and supervise their contacts. In 1962, 1,195 visits were paid to 330 households in the Division.

Mental Health Service in Division 19 in 1962

(a) Mental Illness

Number of patients in the Division referred to Mental Welfare											
Officers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	194
Number admitted to hospital under the Mental Health Act, 1959,											
Section 5 (voluntary admission)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
Number admitted to hospital under the Mental Health Act, 1959,											
Section 25, for observation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Number admitted to hospital under the Mental Health Act, 1959,											
Section 26, for treatment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

(a) Mental illness (continued)

Number admitted to hospital under the Mental Health Act, 1959, Section 29 (emergency admission)	34
Number admitted to hospital under the Mental Health Act, 1959, Section 60 (from Court)	1
Number of new patients seen from this Division	105
Number of patients from this Division offered after care	29
Number of visits made to mentally ill patients	1,325
Number of patients dealt with under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946 (prevention, care and after care)	183

(b) Care of subnormal patients

Number of patients attending day training centres	25
Number awaiting places in training centres	5
Number of patients in hospitals	61
Number awaiting admission to hospital	5
Number admitted to hospital for short stay care in 1962	6
Number receiving care from the local health authority	98
Number of visits paid to subnormal cases	390

(G) School Health Service

Number of schools in district	18
Number of children in attendance at school at end of 1962	2,968
Number of children examined at school during 1962	1,474
this figure being made up as follows:-	
Routine examinations	1,196
Re-examinations	278
Number of children referred for treatment	59

(H) Immunisation and Vaccination

In accordance with the National Health Service Act, immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough and vaccination against smallpox may be done either at the clinic or by the family doctor.

Diphtheria Immunisation

Number of children in Sowerby Bridge who had completed a full course of Diphtheria Immunisation, 1962

Age at 31.12.62 i.e. born in year	0-1 1962	1 1961	2 1960	3 1959	4 1958	5 1957	6 1956	7 1955	8 1954	9 1953	10-14 1948-52	Total
Completed Primary Injections 1962	96	98	8	4	2	17	20	6	-	1	-	252

Children born in the years:-	1958	1953-57	1948-52	Total
Number who received a re-inforcing injection during the year 1962	2	113	5	120

(ii) Immunisation in relation to child population

Number of children in Sowerby Bridge who had completed a full course of Diphtheria Immunisation at any time to 31.12.62

Age at 31.12.62 i.e. born in year	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14	Total under 15
Number immunised	96	202	215	183	146	1,102	1,302	3,246

Whooping Cough Immunisation

Number of children in Sowerby Bridge who completed a full course of Whooping Cough Immunisation, 1962

Age at final injection	Under 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	Over 4 years	Total
Number immunised	130	60	10	2	2	2	206

(ii) Immunisation in relation to child population

Number of children at 31st December 1962, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date.

Age at 31.12.62 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1962	1 1961	2 1960	3 1959	4 1958	5 - 9 1953-57	10 - 14 1948-52	Total
Number immunised	95	202	224	169	129	676	137	1,632

During the year there were 2 notified cases of Whooping Cough, both were stated to be "modified by previous vaccination."

Vaccination against Smallpox, 1962

During 1962 vaccinations against Smallpox were notified as follows

Age at date of vaccination	Under 1	1 year	2-4 years	5-14 years	15 years or over	Total
Number vaccinated	84	78	84	167	174	587
Number re-vaccinated	-	-	13	100	325	438

SECTION IV

INFECTION DISEASES

Summary of Notifications received in year 1962

[illegible]

Disease	Total cases notified							
Puerperal pyrexia	-
Ophthalmic neonatorum	-
Pulmonary tuberculosis	13
Other forms of tuberculosis	1
								<hr/> 75 <hr/>

Tuberculosis

The following table gives the position regarding tuberculosis
in Sowerby Bridge in 1962

	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Totals
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
Number on Register on 1st January 1962 ..	69	44	113	11	9	20	133
Number first notified during 1962	12	1	13	-	1	1	14
Number of cases restored to Register ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of cases added to Register other than by notification	3	4	7	-	-	-	7
Number removed from Register during 1962:-							
(a) Died	4	-	4	-	-	-	4
(b) Removed from district	3	4	7	-	-	-	7
(c) Recovered	3	6	9	-	2	2	11
Number remaining on Register, 31.12.62	74	39	113	11	8	19	132

REPORT

of the

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

For the year ending 31st December 1962

To the Chairman and Members of the Sowerby Bridge Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my twenty-fifth Annual Report on (a) the sanitary conditions in the area, (b) the housing conditions including overcrowding, (c) the inspection and supervision of food, for the year ending 31st December 1962, and for the cleansing services for the year ending 31st March 1963.

One pleasing aspect of the year's work has been the progress in housing. The Compulsory Purchase Order at West End has been confirmed, and a major onslaught made on the remainder of the properties at Burnley Road, Luddenden Foot. This entire area has now been scheduled and should be demolished in the coming year. There has also been an opportunity of carrying out housing inspection on much of the property in Luddenden and Midgley, which will be the subject of both clearance and improvement in 1963.

Much of the 20-year programme, at the present rate of progress, will be completed by 1965, and much of the property which was excluded from the original report in 1954 may have to be re-introduced. Much of the property should never have been excluded, as for the most part this is Type 1 back-to-back housing, consisting of Living Room, one or two Bedrooms and an Attic, with no Kitchen, joint W.C., and completely lacking in modern amenities. It is sincerely hoped that the majority of this type of property will be included for clearance at an early date.

The wastage in re-housing remains around 25%-30%, but one finds during inspections the movement of families from one unfit area to another. With the clearance of this type of property taking place in so many Authorities, the areas available to these families are rapidly shrinking, and eventually such families will be re-housed in modern conditions. Quite recently one family which was re-housed by the Council returned within three months to another unfit area, only to suggest to the Inspector that it was high time that the Council gave consideration to the families living in these damp and insanitary dwellings.

Dealing with sanitary accommodation, two important aspects require consideration, (1) the conversion of pails, and (2) joint sanitary accommodation. In (1) the present policy of a £10 grant per W.C. is no longer attractive. The conversions remaining will be very expensive, and if this grant is not increased there is every possibility of the

conversion of pails coming to a halt with the exception, of course, of those covered by Improvement Grants. The emptying of pails is, to say the least, a most objectionable job and it is increasingly difficult to employ labour for this type of work. It is therefore felt that every effort should be made to rid this district of pails at the very earliest opportunity.

The second item, although not perhaps so urgent, refers to the large numbers of joint W.C.s that exist. These for the most part are in connection with Type 1 back-to-back housing and should be dealt with in clearance proposals at an early date, but where clearance is to be deferred for any appreciable length of time efforts should be made to provide separate sanitary accommodation. In 1962 this joint accommodation should be a thing of the past.

Although little progress has been made in the creation of Smoke Control Areas it is felt that with the appointment of a Technical Officer for this work, considerable progress will be made in the future.

The tables and graphs which are set out in this section of the report deal with smoke and sulphur concentration. The graphs cover a 2-year period, which will enable one to see at a glance the seasons of greatest pollution. Throughout the year a very high proportion of the industrial plant is in operation. The varying factor is the heating of buildings, the majority of which are domestic premises. One can see at a glance the very steep rise in the pollution of the atmosphere from September to March, and it is felt that the main contributing factor to this state of affairs is the domestic chimney. It will be most interesting to compare the graphs and the figures of both smoke and sulphur dioxide concentration after the creation of Smoke Control Areas.

As indicated in the report under the heading of Inspection of Food, there is now only one slaughterhouse in the Urban District. This has been completely modernised and extended, and has been designed to take a substantial increase in the number of animals slaughtered in the past. The throughput over the past year has shown an increase of 31% over both slaughterhouses which were in operation the previous year.

Although the majority of complaints which have been registered at the office have been investigated, and a considerable amount of work undertaken in respect of Housing, Water Supplies, Public Health work generally, Public Cleansing, etc., fuller details of which will be found under these headings; far too little time has been spent on the inspection of food shops and factories. This is very important work and should under no circumstances be neglected, but with the programme of housing and other major works facing the Department, and with the ever increasing amount of administrative work, it will be an impossibility with two qualified Public Health Inspectors to carry out this work as one would expect. There has been an increase in staff, but the Officer appointed will deal only with Smoke Control work. The work of Rodent Control has, for the most part, been passed over to the Foreman of the Cleansing Department. In addition, the Foreman is called upon to carry out drainage work under the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, and also to carry out full duties in relation to the collection and disposal of house refuse. If all aspects of the work in the Public Health Department are to be fully covered, then consideration should be given to an increase in the establishment.

In the past the members of the Council and Public Health Committee have visited other Authorities in order to examine the problems of the Health Department, including Housing and Smoke Control generally. In the past visits have been made to Manchester, Liverpool, Stoke and Sheffield, but on this occasion it was decided to remain in our own Urban District and to examine the housing problem, by visiting substandard houses in various parts of the district. I am sure the visit proved both interesting and instructive.

In conclusion may I thank the Chairman, Councillor A. Pettengell, and the members of the Committee, for their assistance; also the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Gordon, for his assistance and advice.

My thanks are also due to the staff of the Department, Mr. J. Goulden the Additional Inspector, also to the Clerical Staff, together with the Foreman and the Employees of the Cleansing Department, who have carried out the objectionable work of cleansing and disposal of refuse in such an efficient manner.

In addition I should like to thank all the Officials of the Council who have so kindly co-operated in supplying general information for this report.

I remain, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,

W.E. FOSTER, A.M.I.P.H.E., M.P.H.I.A.

Senior Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLIES

Public Supply

The public water supply, which is distributed almost throughout the district, is under the control of the Calderdale Water Board, although a small portion of the district in Triangle and Mill Bank is served from the Wakefield and District Water Board by arrangement with the Calderdale Water Board.

The water supply continues to give satisfaction in all respects, and the bacteriological examination is highly satisfactory. Samples for plumbo solvency have been obtained from the supplies covering the Norland area and also Triangle and Mill Bank. These samples have been satisfactory, no trace of lead absorption being found. With the increasing use of copper in connection with hot and cold water services, upon request from the County two samples were obtained from the public supply in order to ascertain whether there had been any copper absorption. Upon examination the samples were found to be quite satisfactory.

The total number of dwellings supplied at the year end was as follows:-

Calderdale Water Board - Halifax	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,036
Calderdale Water Board - Norland	..	..	..	..	..	..	217
Wakefield and District - Ripponden	..	..	..	..	..	..	167

making a total of 5,420, which accounts for approximately 81% of the properties in the area.

The extension of mains has continued during the year, and the following works have been completed:-

- (1) 255 yds. 4" main to Bairstow Lane site.
- (2) 260 yds. 4" main to Haugh End Lane site.
- (3) 1,910 yds. 4" main to Hubberton.
- (4) 288 yds. 6" main to Fore Lane.

The extension to Bairstow Lane and Haugh End Lane covers the building development for old people's bungalows at Bairstow Lane, and houses for re-sale at Haugh End Lane.

The extension to Hubberton has been very long awaited and replaces three unsatisfactory private supplies. This extension will now make possible the very necessary improvement to this property, thus giving it an extended life. The works carried out at Fore Lane in relation to 288 yds. of 6" main were for renewal and replacement.

Private Supplies

Although the private supplies are still much in evidence and cover some 19% of the properties these, for the most part, are in the more remote parts of the district. The supplies can be classed as those covering 20 or more houses, which are in the lower part of the valley, whilst the smaller supplies are for the most part on the hill tops.

There has been an insufficiency and to some extent an unsatisfactory supply of water in the following areas:- Cottonstones, Mill Bank; Sands Green, Luddenden Foot; Lane Bottom, Norland; and these areas will have to receive consideration as a matter of urgency. There are two other areas, namely Blackwood Hall and Midgley, which will at some future date require an extension of the Town's supply. At Blackwood Hall the main has been extended to St. Mary's Church and School, but other properties in the immediate vicinity including Raven Bank, Willow Bank, Belle Vue Terrace, Morley Hall and Spring View, covered by several spring supplies, will have to receive careful consideration.

The upper parts of Midgley, which appear to be reasonably well covered by spring supplies, may also have to be reviewed, especially if any development is to take place. Although the spring supplies appear to be reasonably satisfactory in quality, there is a distinct possibility that with any improvements of the sanitary accommodation and the provision of bathrooms, etc., there will be an insufficiency, and here again this area will have to receive very careful consideration.

Over the years there has been a considerable number of surveys of the private water supplies, and in many instances major alterations and re-constructions have taken place. There are now very few unsatisfactory supplies in the district, and the number of private supplies as a whole is showing a continued reduction. This is due in the main to the clearance of a considerable number of properties supplied from a private source. There will, therefore, be an increasing number of houses connected to the Town's supply as this trend continues and as future extensions now under consideration are undertaken.

In order that the householders can be assisted by the Local Authority, the maximum amount which the owner is called upon to pay is £20 for the connection to the main and for the provision of the service pipe to the first tap. In the coming year this maximum amount will be increased to £60, as laid down in the new Public Health Act. All costs for the work above this amount are borne by the Local Authority, and the Public Health Department assist where required to prepare specifications and obtain contractors for the speedy and satisfactory completion of this work.

Sampling has continued during the year, details of which are set out in the following table:-

District	Bacteriological Examination		
	Sat.	U/Sat.	Total
Luddenden Foot	9	12	21
Midgley	6	6	12
Triangle and Mill Bank	11	4	15
Sowerby	9	9	18
Norland	15	12	27
Sowerby Bridge	1	-	1
Calderdale Water Board Public	4	-	4
Totals ..	55	43	98

Drainage and Sewerage

At the end of the year there were approximately 6,248 houses connected to the Council's sewers. This amounted to almost 93% of the houses in the district. Of the remainder, 154 had satisfactory private drainage and 319 drainage which was connected to cesspools and outlets not completely satisfactory.

Sewerage schemes which were completed during the year were at Haugh End and Cemetery Lodge. The extension at Cemetery Lodge has been very long awaited and has enabled the necessary improvements to take place.

The vast majority of the district, as can be seen from the above figures, is already covered by the public sewer, and it is only the most remote parts of the district, including farms and many isolated blocks of property, that are not so covered. Quite recently, where Improvement Grants have been given to small blocks of property and country cottages, tanks and filters have been provided and these installations are working quite satisfactorily.

Routine maintenance has been continued during the year with repair, cleansing and flushing as necessary.

During the year many complaints have come to hand regarding defective drainage. One of the main complaints is the flooding of cellars due to defective drainage. Such complaints are often extremely difficult to trace and on many occasions involve quite expensive works.

During the year 387 visits, together with 412 re-visits, have been made in connection with the various stages of drainage work. In addition to the work of inspection and re-construction, 150 choked drains were attended to under the provisions of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951. The work was carried out in a satisfactory manner, no charge being made for the same.

Sewage Disposal

The sewage disposal works at Milner Royd continue to give satisfaction in the treatment of domestic sewage. At the year end the trade effluent and main drainage systems of the district were under consideration, together with the improvement or extension of the disposal works at Milner Royd.

At Luddenden Foot the modernised works, which are now receiving trade effluent from many parts of the district, continue to work satisfactorily.

Sanitary Accommodation

The conversion of the pail closet in the more remote parts of the district has continued, but this process of conversion under the Council's present policy is slowing down. This is due to the fact that the sanitary accommodation which was in close proximity to the sewer and could be converted at a reasonable cost, has been converted to the water carriage system, and those remaining are most difficult to convert.

The Council's policy in giving £10, or one-third of the cost, whichever be the lesser figure, has served a very useful purpose, but the rising costs and the difficulties involved in the remaining conversions make the works far too expensive to be undertaken. Over the years the privies have been completely wiped out, and the pails have been reduced to less than 300. If the number of pails is to be reduced to the minimum, then the present policy will have to be re-considered and a much higher grant given for this work.

The approximate number of houses now on the water carriage system exceeds 93%. This may be considered reasonably satisfactory, but when one considers that the number of houses to be served is almost 7,000, it means that many W.C.s are jointly used, a position which in 1962 is anything but satisfactory. Joint sanitary accommodation is most undesirable, and it is pleasing to note that much of this type of accommodation will go with the clearance of the many back-to-back houses in the Council's present clearance proposals. Unfortunately, a considerable amount of property in the more rural parts of the district will remain, but it is still felt that every effort should be made to assist in the general improvement of the sanitary conditions in these areas.

The number and types of accommodation are set out as follows:-

Number of Pedestal W.C.s	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,829
Number of Pail Closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	316
Number of Trough Closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Number of Waste Water Closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
												<hr/>
												5,182
												<hr/>

The distribution of pails in the out-districts is indicated in the following table:-

District													Pails
Triangle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Mill Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Sowerby Bridge (including Friendly)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Norland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
Sowerby and Blackwood	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
Luddenden Foot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71
Midgley and Luddenden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
Totals												..	316

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICES

Refuse Collection

The Department is responsible for the cleansing services of the district, with the exception of street cleansing. The collection and disposal of refuse, together with the collection of trade and market refuse, pails, etc., continues to operate satisfactorily. Waste paper and other salvageable materials are one of the more profitable sides of public cleansing, although due to quota restrictions these returns again show a reduction over the previous year.

The labour problem has been reasonably satisfactory, although there has been a turnover of approximately 33% of the labour force. This is a very important item for the efficient working of the Cleansing Department, as a change in the teams tends to slow down the rate of collection. The changeover for the most part has taken place with the two bigger teams, the smaller teams remaining unchanged.

In my last report I made reference to the paper sack system of refuse collection, and after the presentation of a detailed report members of the Public Health Committee and its Officers visited Wetherby R.D.C., where this system had been in operation for some considerable time. During the visit the members had an opportunity of questioning the housewives participating in the scheme, and also the refuse collectors. At the conclusion of this visit the members returned to the Rural District Council Offices where the subject was again very fully discussed.

It appeared that this method of refuse storage and collection had a number of advantages, these in the main being that the system was cleaner, quieter, quicker and more hygienic, but there were disadvantages and apart from the housewives' likes and dislikes of the holders the main disadvantage appeared to be in connection with the expense involved. This was mainly in connection with the provision of containers (paper sacks), which cost roughly £1 per house per annum, and generally speaking it was not found possible to increase the output of bins per man per day to cover this additional cost, although a certain amount could be offset.

There appears to be no doubt that if such a scheme should be introduced to carefully selected properties, a considerable amount of collection time would be saved. For instance in Sowerby Bridge a great many houses are now being built, replacing properties in clearance areas. The clearance properties for the most part are Type 1 back-to-back houses, having joint and communal refuse storage of approximately two bins for two, three or four houses, this communal bin offering almost kerbside collection. The alternative housing accommodation being offered are modern semis, having one bin per house with a 30-40 yard path, plus steps. Such replacements will slow down considerably the rate of collection, thus the introduction of the sack system would not only increase the rate of collection but would also reduce fatigue of the refuse collecting team. If the introduction of the scheme could be limited to this type of development, it could be operated with advantage.

As a result of the visit and the report, the Council decided that before any permanent scheme was adopted additional information be obtained relative to costs, etc., and accordingly a pilot scheme should be introduced to obtain this information. The pilot scheme was to commence during the coming financial year.

The conversion of pails was also referred to in the last Annual Report, together with the proposed streamlining of certain of the out-district rounds. With further conversions taking place it has now been possible to bring this streamlining into effect, with the result that the out-district rounds have been re-organised and re-routed, and this has had the effect of enabling additional parts of the urban area to be placed on weekly collection for the removal of house refuse. Further re-organisation will be undertaken as the pails are reduced in number, but as pointed out under the heading of Sanitary Accommodation with the present policy of the Council this will be extremely difficult.

Resulting from the survey of the industrial plant in connection with Smoke Control Areas, it is becoming increasingly difficult for the industrialists to burn accumulated rubbish, and accordingly the Department is being called upon to remove this refuse. A charge is made for this service, but this additional work coupled with the calls on the Department for removing furniture, beddings and the like, is taking up very valuable time which should be devoted to the collection of house refuse. If these calls increase, then it is possible that a separate round will have to be organised to cope with this work.

The following table sets out in detail the work which has been completed by the vehicles operated by the Department:-

Vehicle	Ashbins	Pails	Loads	Tons	Cwts.
S. & D. No. 9	23,240	-	116	348	-
S. & D. No. 10	110,060	-	523	1,569	-
Karrier No. 11	30,983	-	1,078	1,075	-
Karrier No. 12	24,497	23,560	806	884	-
Karrier No. 13	30,206	-	352	566	10
S. & D. No. 14	65,257	-	311	937	-
Totals	284,243	23,560	3,186	5,379	10

Transport

The Department operates four vehicles regularly for the cleansing of the district, and a fifth vehicle is available and used when the other vehicles are either under repair or when replacing a vehicle taken out of service for maintenance. This spare vehicle has also proved very useful in assisting in the removal of house refuse immediately after holidays or in working a shuttle service with the two larger vehicles. It is also used for the collection of both waste paper and factory refuse.

The maintenance costs have been quite reasonable, although in the case of the smaller vehicles these have been higher than the costs for the larger vehicles. This in the main is by reason of the fact that these smaller vehicles are operating in the out-districts on narrow roads and in many instances in lanes and on unmade roads.

The cleaning and greasing of the vehicles is carried out in the main during Saturday mornings or during some convenient time when the vehicle is withdrawn from service and replaced by the spare vehicle. This is due to the fact that each vehicle has its full quota of work for forty-two hours each week, resulting in the cleaning and greasing of the vehicles having to take place outside normal working hours.

The S. & D. 9 has now been replaced, after being in service for more than ten years. The replacement vehicle is again an S. & D., of a similar type but incorporates a power press. This has been fitted by reason of the fact that the refuse is now much bulkier and some means of compaction is necessary if a full morning's or afternoon's work is to be completed by the vehicle. It is most essential that the return, either mid-morning or mid-afternoon, of the vehicle to the disposal point should as far as possible be avoided, as this takes up very valuable time and reduces the loading time by approximately two hours per day.

The vehicles are working satisfactorily, taking into account the type of work which is undertaken and the many narrow access and unmade roads which have to be negotiated.

The vehicles operated by the Department are set out in the following table:-

No.	Make	Year of Purchase	Capacity	Service
9	S. & D. Rear F. & A. Loader (taken out of service June)	1951	18 cu.yds.	Ashbins
10	S. & D. Rear F. & A. Loader	1954	18 cu.yds.	Ashbins
11	Karrier Bantam	1956	7 cu.yds.	Ashbins, Salvage, Trade Refuse.
12	Karrier Bantam (with tank)	1959	7 cu.yds. 150/200 gall. tank	Ashbins Pails
13	Karrier Bantam (dual tip)	1961	11 cu.yds.	Ashbins, Salvage.
14	S. & D. Rear F. & A. Loader with power press (commenced service August)	1962	18 cu.yds.	Ashbins
	Fordson Tractor	1956	Shovel and Blade	Refuse Disposal.

Accidents

During the year the vehicles have been involved in 7 accidents. These are set out as follows:-

S. & D. 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Karrier 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Karrier 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Karrier 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

All these accidents were of a very minor nature, and for the most part had taken place in very narrow roads, the accidents involving gate posts, stone walls, broken flags, etc. The number of accidents is the same as those reported in the previous year. It is felt that in view of the very severe winter and the difficult and narrow roads which have to be negotiated, every credit should be given to the drivers for the way in which they handle the vehicles in such difficult circumstances.

Municipal Ashbin Scheme

The Municipal Ashbin Scheme has now been working for more than 13 years, and is continuing satisfactorily.

The number of bins issued per year varies, but it is approximately 500. The scheme has a lot to commend it, especially in view of the fact that a standard container is made readily

available and there is very little difficulty in the replacement of a defective bin. The annual replacement charge still remains at 5s. 0d. per year, although this could be increased to 7s. 6d. The scheme has been worthwhile and has contributed in no small way to the efficient collection of refuse throughout the district.

It has been suggested that the hire charge should be abolished and the entire charge placed on the rate fund. The hire charge was created so that the charge was made only to those persons who were supplied with an ashbin by the Council. Over the years this number has increased considerably, and when the position is such that almost the whole of the rate-payers have received an ashbin, then the charge could be dropped and this entered as a rate fund charge. This position is rapidly approaching.

Trade Refuse

The trade refuse and market refuse is removed at regular intervals, the refuse from the greengrocers, butchers, etc., being removed three times per week, whilst the market refuse is removed twice per week.

The scale of charges remains the same, the first bin of refuse being collected free of charge, whilst the second or part bin is collected at the rate of 1s. 0d. In addition to this trade refuse, as mentioned earlier, an increasing amount of refuse from the manufacturers is now being collected, and this is being charged for on a time basis.

The total amount of trade refuse removed during the year was approximately 179 tons, bringing in a return of £200, whilst the amount of refuse collected from the factories amounted to approximately 517 tons, showing a return of £314.

Refuse Disposal

The refuse is disposed of at a central tip at Milner Royd, on the controlled principle. The amount of house refuse exceeds 100 tons per week, and in addition there is a considerable amount of refuse which is delivered on site by various contractors. This on occasions is very considerable. The amount is charged for at the rate of 2s. 6d. per load.

The tip is being used to a greater extent by contractors having difficulty in the disposal of certain types of material. This in the main consists of clay, loads of wire, timber, drums of various types, flue dust, etc. This material is extremely difficult to control, and the amount charged in no way resembles the cost incurred in dealing with this type of refuse. The covering material is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain, and for the most part this is obtained from the decomposed part of the tip, and whilst this is innoxious and is completely broken down, unfortunately many of the bottles are still in evidence and from time to time cause damage to the tyres of the vehicles.

It is most unfortunate that many of the contractors who have suitable covering material, either in the form of soil, cinders and similar material, tend to dispose of this at a more profitable market, yet burden the Local Authority with materials which no one else requires. Tipping space is extremely valuable, but it is essential that such a site

should be used in a proper manner and the refuse and other materials properly controlled. There is no doubt that unless there is more co-operation from the contractors in the providing of certain covering materials for this unwanted refuse, then the charges will have to be drastically reviewed.

The composition of house refuse over the years has changed. It is now much bulkier due to container waste, and the cinder content is constantly reducing. This may be due to the gradual changeover from open fires to both gas and electric means of heating, thus less material is being burnt and much more material is finding its way into the bin. This type of material increases considerably the fire risk on the tip, but fortunately the depth of the tip does not exceed 7ft. in any part, which reduces the fire risk to an absolute minimum.

The tractor has now been working for more than six years. The members will recall that prior to the purchase of the tractor the tip was controlled by two labourers, and unfortunately the tip was in anything but a satisfactory condition due to infestation and the very poor conditions under which the men had to work. The tractor has done a wonderful job of work, but now requires replacing. Already a considerable number of demonstrations have been arranged in order that the most suitable tractor will be obtained as a replacement.

Salvage

Waste paper continues to be by far the greatest and most important item which is salvaged by the Department. The yield this year shows a reduction on that pressed during 1961. This is by reason of the fact that whilst the yield had been roughly the same, the contraries had increased quite substantially. The Board Mills have made it quite clear that if Local Authorities do not comply with the terms and conditions of the contracts, that is that clean waste paper free from contraries shall be sent to the mills, they will have no hesitation in returning complete loads of this material. Extra attention has therefore been given to the sorting of waste paper, which has meant the reduction in the amount pressed over the year.

The total amount collected is 213 tons, more than 20 tons less than the previous year, showing a return of £1,761, this being a decrease of more than £200 on the previous year.

It is felt that the amount of waste paper could be substantially increased if more were separated at the source. It has been the policy of the Department for a considerable number of years to issue small containers in the form of hessian bags, for the separate collection of waste paper, but unfortunately as these have got worn out they have not been replaced. It has, however, been observed on many occasions at the disposal point that a considerable quantity of waste paper is finding its way into the bin, and at this stage is so badly soiled that it is not possible to recover the same. It has been the policy of the Department that all waste paper despatched to the mills shall be clean and as far as possible free from contraries.

The salvage bonus is still in operation, but with the reduced output the bonus is correspondingly lower.

Other materials in the form of scrap iron and textiles have now dropped to a very low figure, and although this year they show an increase of £15 over the previous year, it is felt that this form of income could be substantially increased.

Since the Council embarked upon the collection of salvage in 1939, the total tonnage of all materials collected amounts to 6,766 tons, of which 4,854 tons were waste paper. The total receipts over this period have amounted to £37,101. Details of salvage recovered during 1962 are set out as follows:-

Materials Salvaged	T	C	Q	£	s	d
Mixed Paper	133	12	-	1,058	19	4
Newspapers	45	1	3	366	17	1
Fibreboard	34	14	3	335	16	2
Ferrous Metals	5	19	2	23	18	-
Non-Ferrous Metals		2	3	9	8	9
Carpets	1	14	-	6	16	-
Rags		16	1	9	15	-
String		13	-	2	11	6
Totals ..	222	14	-	1,814	1	10

Infectious Disease and Disinfection

Enquiries and visits in connection with the spread of infectious disease have been carried out during the year. 25 visits have been made in this connection, and 5 in relation to disinfection. Details of the visits are set out as follows:-

Miscellaneous Infectious Disease Visits	20
Visits re Scarlet Fever	5
Visits re Disinfection	5

Factories Acts,, 1961

During the year there was quite a substantial decrease in the number of inspections which were undertaken. It is felt that much more time should be devoted to the general sanitary conditions in the factories of this district, but unfortunately with the pressure of work, mainly in connection with housing, water supplies and routine work, it has not been possible to make regular visits to the factories. The total number of inspections was 10.

Details of the factories now in the register, together with defects found, are set out in the following tables:-

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health

Factories	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	Written Notices
In which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 enforced by Local Authority	19	2	1
Where Section 7 is enforced	122	8	3
Totals ..	141	10	4

Defects Found

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:			
(a) Insufficient	1	1	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	8	3
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	1	-
Totals	7	10	4

The following table sets out the factories on the register operating in the district at the end of the year:-

Aerated Waters	1
Bakehouses	4
Bedstead Manufacturers	2
Beer Bottling	1
Boot and Shoe Repairers	6
Brass Foundry	1
Brass Finishing	1
Building Operations	2
Cheese Factory	1
Cloth Carbonising	3
Caravan	1

Carpet Manufacture	6
Diecasting	1
Coffee Grinding	1
Dressmaking, etc.	2
Dry Cleaning	1
Dyers	2
Dyeworks	3
Electrical Generating and Transforming	2
Engineering (light)	5
Flour Milling	1
French Polishing	1
Gas Holder	1
Joiners and Cabinet Makers	10
Knitting (machine and garments)	2
Leather Goods	1
Machine Tools	3
Motor Vehicle Repairs	5
Plumbing	8
Plastic Mouldings	2
Paper Baling and Sorting	1
Portable Buildings	1
Pre-cast Concrete	1
Printers	1
Pattern Making	1
Provender	1
Sheet Metal Working	5
Sugar Confectioners	3
Slaughterhouses	1
Steel Tubular Furniture	1
Tailoring	2
Textiles - Cotton	6
Textiles - Woollen and Worsted	25
Textile Machinery	2
Tin Smith	1
Upholstery	1
Warehouses	3
Wholesale Clothing	3
Wire Manufacturers	1
Wool Sorting (including waste, etc.)	6

Outworkers

There were 5 outworkers on the register, all of whom were engaged in textile manufacture or repair. The lists are submitted to the Council twice per year under Section 110 of the Factories Act. This number includes those engaged by factories outside the Local Authority.

Public Swimming Bath

The equipment at the Public Swimming Bath, Princes Hall, which was renewed in 1960/61, continues to give satisfaction. The baths are used quite extensively by children and schools in the district. The turnover of the bath water, which has a capacity of some 64,000 gallons, takes place every 4 hours.

During the season 4 samples of water were obtained, 2 for bacteriological and 2 for chemical examination. All these were quite satisfactory.

Nuisances (Part 3, Public Health Act, 1936, except Smoke Nuisances)

The number of inspections for nuisances only, excluding housing inspections, was 57, and in addition 13 re-visits were made. At the end of 1961, there were 14 informal notices outstanding, all the statutory notices having been complied with. During 1962, 47 informal notices and 2 statutory notices were served. Of these, including the 14 outstanding at the end of the previous year, 51 informal and 2 statutory notices were complied with, thus leaving 10 outstanding at the end of 1962. The statutory notices were complied with without legal proceedings being taken.

Offensive Trades

There were no additions to the register of offensive trades during the year, and no applications were received. The only offensive trades on the register are Fish Friers, which now total 25.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

	Visits
Bakehouses	5
Camping Sites	15
Clean Air Act - General	31
Clean Air Act - Industrial Plant	22
Re-visits	3
Conversions	188
Re-visits	115
Disinfestation	20
Drainage, etc.	387
Re-visits	412
Factories	20
Fried Fish Shops	12
Hairdressers	4
Houses let in Lodgings	5
Infestation (except rodents)	16
Interviews	295
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	189

	Visits
Petrol Pump Inspections	44
Public Cleansing - Administration	210
Public Cleansing - Refuse Collection	265
Public Cleansing - Refuse Disposal	164
Public Cleansing - Salvage	75
Public Conveniences	8
Sanitary Accommodation - Defects	106
Smoke Observations	53
Smoke Recording Stations	694
Stables, Piggeries and Poultry	5
Tents, Vans and Sheds	10
Water Courses - Survey	18
Water Supplies	121
West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951 - Drains cleansed ..	150
	<hr/>
	3,662
	<hr/>

Clean Air

Very little progress has been made with the creation of Smoke Control Areas, but at the end of the year the position was much more promising. This was by reason of the fact that agreement was reached for increasing the establishment by the appointment of a Technical Officer for Smoke Control work. The Officer will take up his duties early in 1963, and will be responsible for the inspection of dwellinghouses and other buildings in proposed Smoke Control Areas. As the efforts of the Officer will be directly connected only with Smoke Control work under the Clean Air Act, the number of houses to be inspected per year will be substantially increased over the previous estimate, and should approach 700 per year. The programme of Smoke Control will therefore be completed before the target date of 1975.

The programme has been fully discussed, and the first area to be surveyed will be on the windward side of the district, communicating on the westerly boundary with Ripponden and travelling down the Ryburn Valley to Sowerby Bridge, incorporating the whole of Triangle and the lower parts of Mill Bank, together with the land now being developed at Haugh End. The area will include approximately 400 dwellinghouses and a considerable number of "other" premises. The survey should commence early in 1963, and although at first the progress will be limited it is confidently anticipated that one or even two areas will be submitted for confirmation in 1963, and become operative during 1964. Thereafter, one or two areas, depending upon the size, will be submitted annually for consideration.

The Smoke Stations at Crow Wood Park and Wharf Street have continued in operation, together with the Deposit Gauge at the Essoldo Cinema. It will be necessary, when the survey of the Ryburn Valley commences, to re-site the Crow Wood Park apparatus to a suitable site at Belmont or Triangle. This will enable the Department to obtain comparative readings.

The daily recordings of the instruments, showing the Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide concentration, are set out in the following tables and graphs:-

	Crow Wood Park						Wharf Street					
	Smoke			Sulphur Dioxide			Smoke			Sulphur Dioxide		
	MA	HDA	LDA	MA	HDA	LDA	MA	HDA	LDA	MA	HDA	LDA
January	308	1044	52	118	525	23	355	916	64	31	71	8
February	193	728	20	74	233	36	187	548	72	33	67	8
March	332	1080	60	127	378	15	318	964	120	52	109	18
April	131	234	79	83	226	32	152	248	97	120	231	19
May	108	294	37	91	277	23	135	309	79	129	401	39
June	87	182	25	90	207	34	91	176	1	98	255	35
July	70	140	28	64	126	38	79	148	19	70	115	30
August	71	133	24	38	93	16	86	153	42	44	99	16
September	121	289	13	73	194	20	130	264	13	87	216	24
October	235	464	68	140	354	56	234	528	100	169	438	46
November	311	900	76	136	284	44	278	740	104	231	503	102
December	457	1432	52	262	1052	44	462	1792	88	400	1623	72

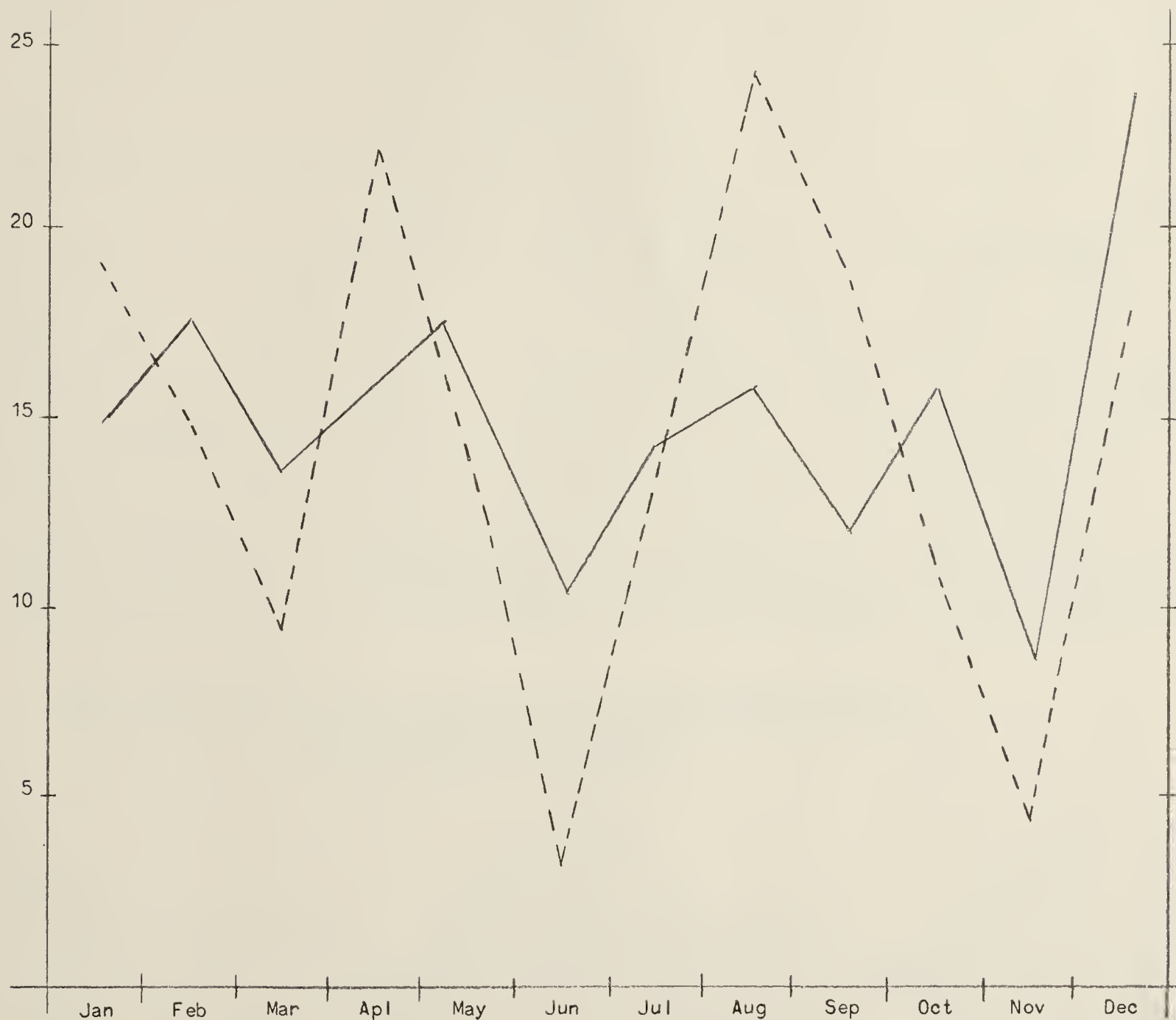
	Deposit Gauge				
	pH	R	UD	DD	TS
January	4.0	3.90	9.53	5.49	15.02
February	3.7	3.04	8.69	8.88	17.57
March	3.9	1.93	7.36	6.47	13.83
April	3.7	4.45	8.19	7.61	15.80
May	4.5	2.80	10.41	5.84	16.25
June	4.7	0.67	7.39	3.27	10.66
July	3.8	2.72	8.67	6.01	14.68
August	4.0	4.93	9.74	6.48	16.22
September	3.7	3.86	6.60	5.57	12.17
October	4.3	2.17	8.73	7.23	15.96
November	3.6	0.91	5.25	4.06	9.31
December	4.2	3.59	7.74	15.94	23.68

Explanation of Tables:-

- MA - Monthly average, which is the mean of the "daily average" figures for all periods in which observations are made in the period under review.
- HDA - Highest daily average.
- LDA - Lowest daily average.
- pH - Figure of acidity or alkalinity (below 7 acid, above 7 alkali).
- R - Rainwater collected as inches per month.
- UD - Undissolved deposit, as rate of deposition in tons per sq. mile per month.
- DD - Dissolved deposit, as rate of deposition in tons per sq. mile per month.
- TS - Total solids, dissolved and undissolved.

Deposit in tons per square mile from Deposit Gauge

Essoldo Cinema, Sowerby Bridge



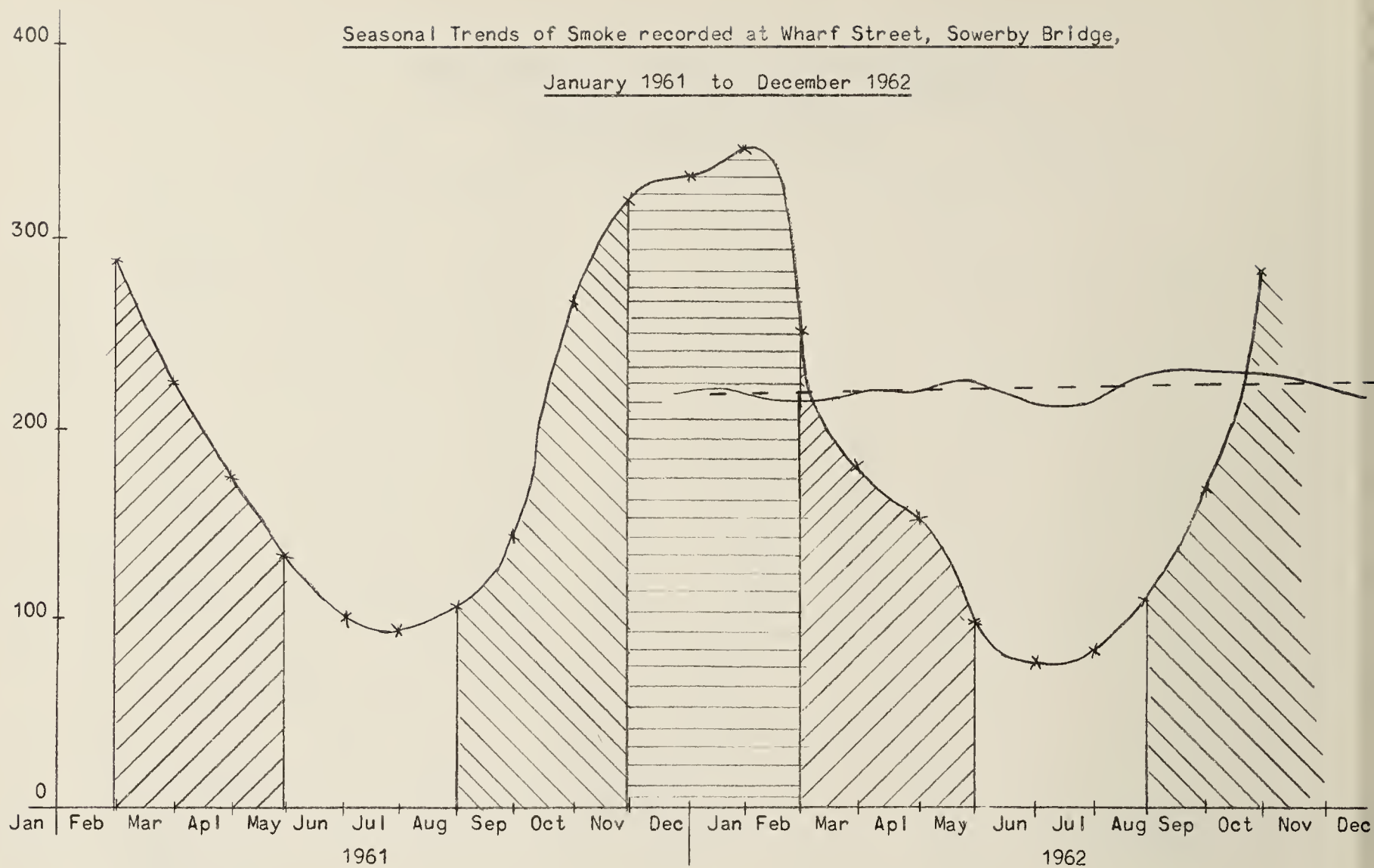
Deposit in tons per sq. mile

Rainfall in inches

Broken line:- Rainfall
Continuous line:- Deposited matter

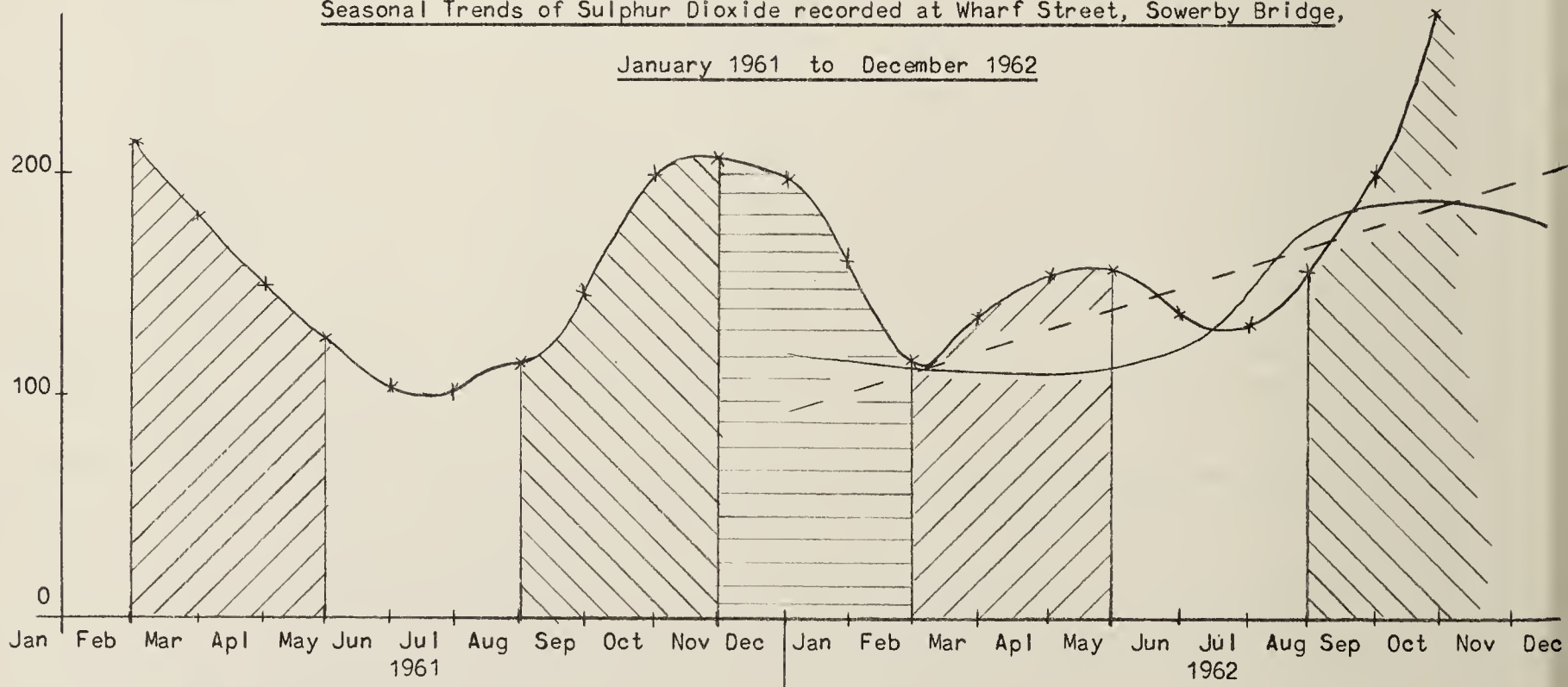
Seasonal Trends of Smoke recorded at Wharf Street, Sowerby Bridge,

January 1961 to December 1962



Seasonal Trends of Sulphur Dioxide recorded at Wharf Street, Sowerby Bridge,

January 1961 to December 1962

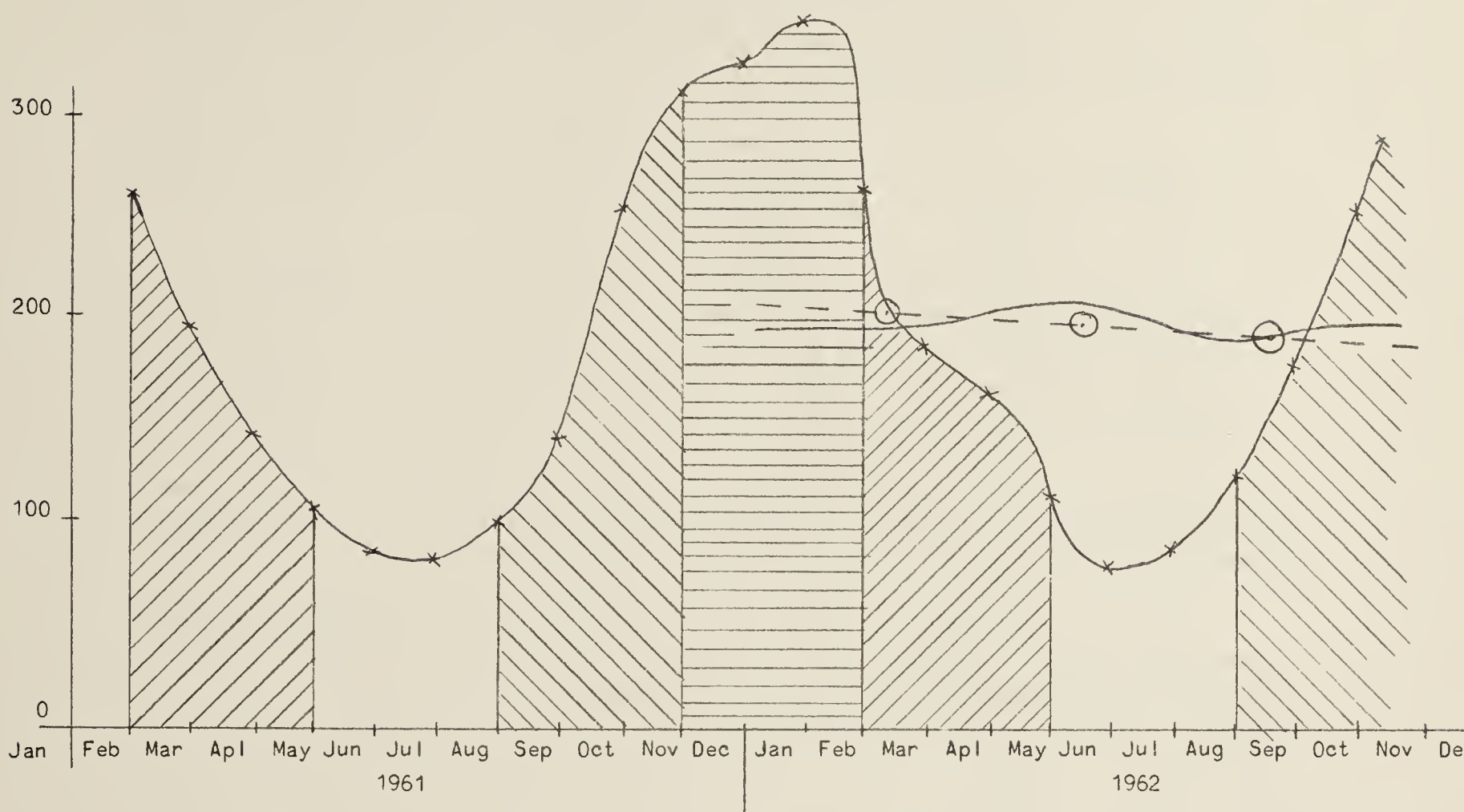


Scale in Microgrammes per cubic metre.

The unbroken undulating line represents the trend of the monthly readings taken over a twelve monthly period. The broken line is a line of regression, showing the general trend of the Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide readings over the period. It will be noted that the trend for the Smoke deposit is level, but there is an upward trend in Sulphur Dioxide at this station.

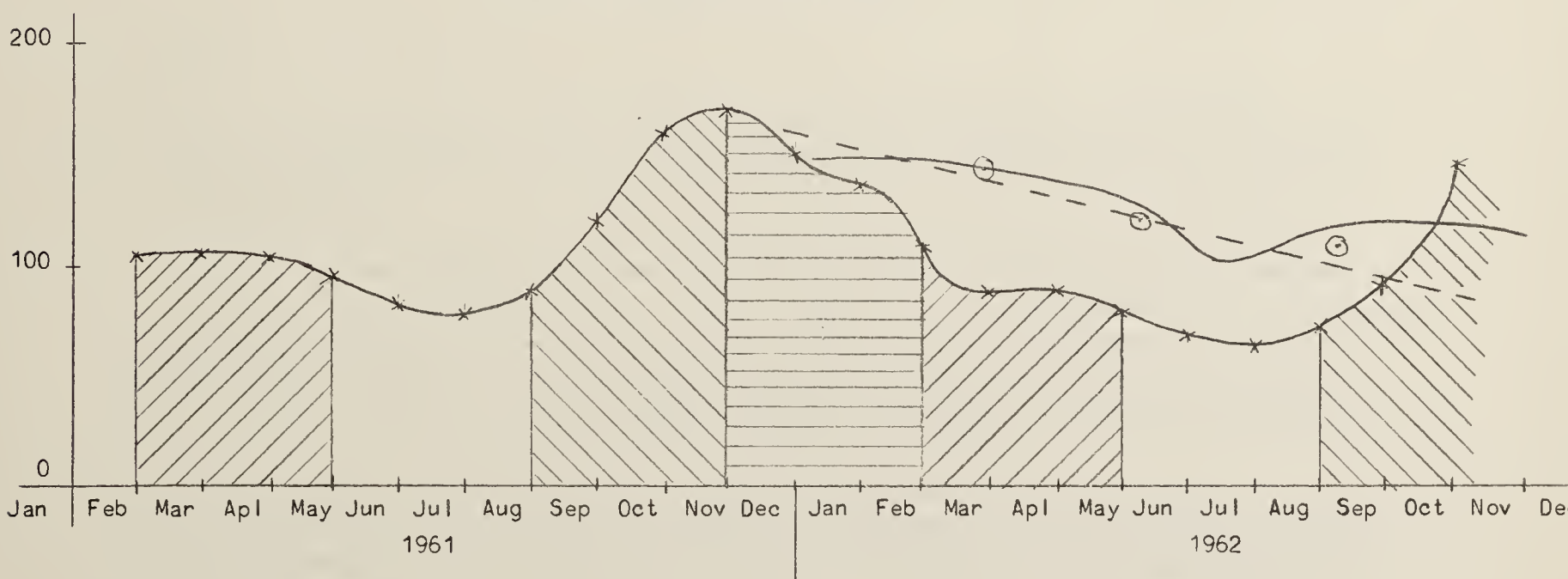
Seasonal Trends of Smoke recorded at Crow Wood Park, Sowerby Bridge,

January 1961 to December 1962



Seasonal Trends of Sulphur Dioxide recorded at Crow Wood Park, Sowerby Bridge,

January 1961 to December 1962



Scale in Microgrammes per cubic metre.

The unbroken undulating line represents the trend of the monthly readings taken over a twelve monthly period. The broken line is a line of regression, showing the general trend of the Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide readings over the period. It will be noted that in both cases there has been a downward trend.

Industrial Furnace Survey

The efforts of the Department in relation to Smoke Control were for the most part directed once again towards industry, and it is pleasing to report that further progress has been made in making industry almost smokeless in Sowerby Bridge, by both the improvement and renewal which has taken place.

Of the 46 large factories in the district, 8 further factories have complied fully with the requirements of the Act, the total now being 40. The 6 remaining plants have either plans for conversions or have called in consultants to advise.

The amount of coal consumed by the industrial plants has fallen remarkably, and this could be further reduced as many conversions to oil are taking place and many of the new plants in the district are oil fired. This could have disturbing results if any appreciable increase in the SO₂ content is observed. Up to the present the smoke stations have not given any definite indication of this trend, but the position will be carefully watched.

During the visits of the Inspectors to the many factories in the district I am very pleased to be able to record that all negotiations were carried out in a most reasonable manner and every co-operation was given by the industrialists.

During the year 43 factory chimneys have been observed, from which it was found that 37 emitted no smoke whatsoever, but 6 contravened the requirements of the Act. In all cases caution notices were served, but no statutory action was taken.

HOUSING

Housing work in the Department covers a very considerable field, as will be seen by the fact that during the year 1,145 inspections and 262 re-visits have taken place. These inspections have varied from routine inspection under both the Housing and Public Health Acts, miscellaneous housing, overcrowding and work under the Rent Act. In addition, both preliminary and detailed housing surveys have taken place in relation to slum clearance, together with the inspection and representation of individual unfit houses.

The inspection for defects has varied from the smallest to a full scale repair under Section 9. Visits have also taken place in relation to Improvement Grants and Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts. These have accounted for 140 visits.

In relation to slum clearance, 328 inspections have taken place. This number has included a detailed survey in Midgley and Luddenden, together with the survey of properties to be represented in the Luddenden Foot area. The following Clearance Areas were declared during the year:-

South Ward (No. 1) Clearance Order, 1962 (Cook's Yard)	.. .. .	6 houses
Central Ward (No. 2) Clearance Order, 1962 (Beech Road)	.. .. .	2 houses
Sowerby Ward (No. 3) Clearance Order, 1962 (Thorn Well)	.. .. .	2 houses
Central Ward (No. 4) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1962 (Albion St., Alma St.)		10 houses
Luddenden Foot Ward (No. 5) Clearance Area, 1962 (Tillotson Buildings)	..	6 houses
Luddenden Foot Ward (No. 6) Clearance Area, 1962 (Co-operative Buildings)	..	14 houses
Luddenden Foot Ward (No. 8) Clearance Area, 1962 (Brick Buildings)	.. ..	4 houses
Luddenden Foot Ward (No. 9) Clearance Area, 1962 (Duke Street)	.. ..	11 houses

Inquiries were held during the year for properties scheduled in 1961, and these included West End Compulsory Purchase Orders, South Ward (No. 4), South Ward (No. 5) and South Ward (No. 6), containing 84 houses. In addition, a further inquiry was held in relation to the Cook's Yard property. The whole of the properties considered at these inquiries were confirmed for clearance in their entirety without any modification whatsoever, but "well maintained" payments have been authorised in certain instances.

Although the properties in Midgley and Luddenden were not scheduled during 1962, a considerable number of inspections were carried out in that area. It was anticipated that approximately 60 houses would be included for clearance, but upon inspection it was found that a considerable amount of property in this area had not been well maintained, and unless substantial improvements were carried out a large portion of these areas would have to be taken for clearance.

Instead of 60 houses being inspected, the survey covered 164, all of which were in need of repair or clearance. The property was classified as (a) Clearance, (b) Borderline, which could be taken for clearance but an opportunity could be given to the owner to carry out improvements, and (c) Houses which would lend themselves for improvement. 59 houses were placed in category (a), 55 in (b) and 50 in (c). All the owners in (b) and (c) were informed of the Council's intentions, and proposals were asked to be submitted within three months. It was considered that much of this property could not be repaired at a reasonable cost, but an opportunity was being afforded to improve the property and so generally to preserve the character of these districts.

In addition to the properties taken in clearance, 12 houses were represented as unfit and Time and Place notices served. An undertaking was accepted in all cases to close the houses in question.

The amount of overcrowding in the district has decreased quite considerably, and during the year 20 visits have taken place. Only in rare instances do we now encounter deliberate overcrowding, although with the clearance of properties in surrounding Authorities there is a tendency for a number of families to move from one substandard area to another, thus in certain cases the houses become overcrowded. At the end of the year 9 families were on the register, 4 having been re-housed and 2 new cases coming to light.

Work under the Rent Act has continued, but a considerable number of tenants are failing to make application for Certificates of Disrepair on substandard property as a result of rent increase. Upon making investigation into a number of these cases it appears that an agreement has been reached between landlord and tenant on the repairs and on the increase in rent.

During the year there were 3 Certificates of Disrepair granted, and no Certificates have been cancelled.

During the year the Local Authority completed 12 new houses, whilst 13 were completed by private enterprise.

Work continued in connection with the inspection of houses under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts and the Housing Acts. 61 inspections were made for this purpose, many of the houses being of the smaller back-to-back type.

The general housing statistics for 1962 are set out in the following table:-

1.	Approximate number of dwellinghouses in the district	6,699
2.	Number of houses included in above	
	(a) Back-to-back	2,197
	(b) Single back	161
3.	Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses elsewhere	
	(1) Number of houses included in Representations made during the year	
	(a) in Clearance Areas	133
	(b) individual unfit houses	12
	(2) Clearance Areas	
	(a) Houses demolished	21
	(b) Number of Persons displaced	21
	(c) Number of Families displaced	8
	(3) Unfit houses not in Clearance Areas	
	(a) Houses demolished	2
	(b) Number of Persons displaced	13
	(c) Number of Families displaced	2
	(4) Unfit Houses closed under Section 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1), Housing Act, 1957	
	(a) Number	17
	(b) Number of Persons displaced	13
	(c) Number of Families displaced	4
	(5) Unfit Houses made fit and Houses in which defects were remedied	
	After informal action by Local Authority	
	By Owner	116

After formal notice under Public Health Acts

By Owner	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
By Local Authority	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30

After formal notice under Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957

By Owner	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
By Local Authority	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-

4. Number of families re-housed during the year into Council Houses

(a) Clearance Areas, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
(b) Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

5. Rent Act, 1957

(a) Number of Certificates of Disrepair granted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
(b) Number of undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the Local Authority	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
(c) Number of Certificates of Disrepair cancelled	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-

6. New Dwellings

Number of new dwellings completed during the year

By the Local Authority	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
By Private Enterprise	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13

Table of Houses erected in the Urban District over the past 12 years:

Year	Houses Erected		Total
	By Local Authority	By Private Enterprise	
1950	22	-	22
1951	16	2	18
1952	12	-	12
1953	40	-	40
1954	58	-	58
1955	52	-	52
1956	28	-	28
1957	17	-	17
1958	-	-	-
1959	31	2	33
1960	3	12	15
1961	24	18	42
1962	12	13	25
	315	47	362

7. Grants for conversion or improvement of housing accommodation

(a) Conversions

(1) Applications received (number of dwellings)	..	..	..	..	..	10
(2) Applications approved (number of dwellings)	..	..	..	..	..	9
(3) Number of dwellings completed	..	..	..	..	..	5

(b) Improvements

(1) Applications received (number of dwellings)	..	..	..	..	..	73
(2) Applications approved (number of dwellings)	..	..	..	..	..	70
(3) Number of dwellings completed	..	..	..	..	..	71

8. Details of advances for the purpose of acquiring or constructing houses

The Council operate the Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts, and during the year 52 applications were made, and 32 granted. 9 applications were made for improvement, and 6 were granted.

General Housing Inspection

Public Health Acts, 1936-61 (housing)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131
Re-visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88
Housing Act, 1957	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	303
Re-visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112
Miscellaneous Housing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	279
Re-visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
Housing Survey for Clearance, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	328
Inspection of Individual Unfit Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Number of Houses demolished	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Clearance Area sites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Rent Act, 1957	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Improvement Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79
Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Sampling

During the year 35 samples of milk were obtained and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination.

Of these, 21 were taken from Producer/Retailers and were subjected to Biological tests, Methylene Blue test and also the test for Brucellosis. The samples were satisfactory, both biologically and also for cleanliness. Upon test for Brucellosis, all were satisfactory on the ring test. 7 of these were subjected to the culture test, and these also proved to be satisfactory.

14 samples were obtained from Dealers, 6 of which were Farm Bottled Tuberculin Tested Milk, 4 Tuberculin Tested/Pasteurised and 4 Pasteurised. Of the farm bottled milk all these were satisfactory when tested for cleanliness, and the remaining pasteurised samples, both tuberculin tested and pasteurised, were satisfactory both for the Phosphatase and the Methylene Blue tests.

Food Inspection

The inspection of all food shops throughout the district has been carried out and details are set out as follows:-

Butchers' Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Butchers' Stalls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Dairies and Milk Distributors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Food Hygiene Regulations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Food Inspection (wholesalers)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
Food Preparing Establishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Food and Drugs Act (unsound food)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Ice Cream Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Market Stalls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	189
Meat Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136
Miscellaneous Food Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Mobile Traders	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Public Houses and Clubs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16

Under the Food Hygiene Regulations further inspection of the food shops has been carried out, but unfortunately only a very small amount of time has been spent on this very important subject of public health work. Where the inspections have taken place, cleanliness was quite satisfactory, and the food prepared and distributed in compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations. It is quite impossible, with the pressure of work mainly in relation to housing, water supplies and the like, to devote sufficient time to the general inspection of all types of food shops, including mobile traders.

As a result of routine food inspection the following tinned foods, etc., have been surrendered as unfit for human consumption:-

								Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Meat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		6	2	24	9
Vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		3	-	16	2
Fruit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		6	2	-	7
Fish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1	-	11	13
Soup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1	-	4	5
Rice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1	2	20	-
Milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				25	11
Cream	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				7	2
Fruit Juice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			1	27	3
Spaghetti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				1	-
Syrup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				2	-
Mushrooms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					8
Sago	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				9	4
Ravioli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				2	-
Marmalade	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				22	12
								<hr/>				
								1	1	1	6	12
								<hr/>				

22 boxes Sweets

Slaughterhouses Act, 1958

The Slaughterhouses Reports (Appointed Day) Order, 1959

2 slaughterhouses have been operating in the district for some considerable time, but due to the major repairs and the additions which will be necessary to the slaughterhouse in the Norland area, the owner has decided not to proceed. The position with the remaining slaughterhouse is that the requirements of the Act are to be fully complied with.

The original slaughterhouse and cooling room has been re-designed completely into a slaughter hall, and 2 adjoining buildings have been taken and adapted for a large lairage accommodation and as a cooling room. The buildings have been completely overhauled and renovated, together with the provision of hide store, gut room and washing facilities. A small detaining room has also been provided. This enlargement and complete modernisation of the building brings this slaughterhouse up to date, and it is envisaged that the existing throughput will be substantially increased.

During the year 6 inspections of the slaughterhouse have been carried out.

Meat Inspection

The inspection of all meat slaughtered in the remaining private slaughterhouse in the area has been carried out. These inspections are set down in the table below. The quality of animals slaughtered has been of a high standard, and the amount of offal condemned has been comparatively small. There was no carcase condemned as unfit for human

consumption, and during the year no case of *Cysticercus Bovis* was encountered, although every animal was carefully examined for this condition.

The number of animals slaughtered in the single slaughterhouse has increased by more than 31% over the meat inspection at the 2 slaughterhouses in the past, but the number of animals slaughtered caters only for a small portion of the requirements of the area. This is supplemented by meat obtained from adjoining areas.

	Cows	Cattle other than Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed	1	286	14	875	229
Number inspected	1	286	14	875	229
All diseases except Tuberculosis:-					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	15	-	3	7
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ..	-	5.24%	-	.34%	3.06%
Tuberculosis only:-					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	4
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1.74%

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

Licences have been issued to 10 slaughtermen within the Urban District, under the above Act.

Ice Cream

There are no manufacturers of Ice Cream within the Urban District, all the shops registered retailing wrapped ice cream. The mobile ice cream vans touring the district are subject to registration under the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951. These vehicles are of a modern type, all having suitable washing facilities and comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations.

During the year 24 samples of ice cream have been obtained, all of which were found upon examination to be satisfactory.

At the present time there are 64 retailers of ice cream on the register. These include all mobile shops and vans, and during the year 28 inspections have been carried out.

Food Hawkers

At the present time there are 34 food hawkers on the register, which is kept under the provisions of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951. Details of the registrations are as follows:-

6	dealing in Bread and Confectionery
12	dealing in Greengrocery, including Fish
14	dealing in Ice Cream
2	dealing in General Foodstuffs

GENERAL ITEMS

Petroleum Acts and Orders

Routine inspection of petrol stations and petroleum installations were made prior to the issuing of the licences. This work has also been carried out in conjunction with the Fire Prevention Officer of the West Riding County Council.

During the year 44 inspections have been carried out, and the following licences have been issued:-

Storage of Petroleum	.. .. .. .. ..	39
Storage of Cellulose Paint and Petroleum Mixtures	.. .. .. ..	4
Storage of Carbide of Calcium	.. .. .. ..	1

Rodent Control

The work of rodent control is still carried out by a part-time operative, and a certain amount of time is devoted to this work by the Inspectors.

During the year 132 dwellinghouses, 45 business premises and 56 Local Authority properties have been inspected and treated as necessary. The infestations were of a minor nature for the most part. The number of visits made to the premises in question, including re-visits and preliminary inspections, totalled 336.

Unfortunately, due to pressure of work on the part-time rodent operative who is also the foreman in the Public Cleansing Department, it has not been possible to carry out any test

baiting in the sewers of the district. It is felt that the baiting of the sewers in the district is very important, as many house infestations we find arise from this source. It is hoped that at least a test bait will be carried out in the coming year.

The dwellinghouses in the district continue to be treated free of charge, whilst the business premises and factories are charged on a time and materials principle.

Details of the treatments carried out during the year are set out as follows:-

Local Authority properties	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
Private dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Business premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Agricultural premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

